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Friday Morning, July 28, 1916.

FOR BETTER LEGISLATURE

We are curious to learn what arguments, if any, opponents, if any, will urge in the printed pamphlet against the proposed amendment to the constitution for the remodeling of our legislative system. It will require greater ingenuity than we think the most brilliant man in Arizona, whoever he may be, possesses to furnish a convincing reason why the amendment should not be adopted.

There are two outstanding features of the amendment which cannot fail to commend themselves to the people. One is the apportionment based on the voting population, which all must agree is fair. In a general way the arbitrary apportionment fixed by the constitution had such a basis, but the basis keeps changing so that the various counties, if they ever had proportionate representation have it no longer. The amendment proposes to make the apportionment flexible, to lend itself to changes in population.

The other feature is the division of the counties into assembly districts, a plan which has been generally adopted throughout the northern and northwestern states. The plan presents two distinct advantages. It invites a higher class of candidates for the house of representatives. Many a man who stands well in his immediate neighborhood would consent to go before his neighbors who know him, when he could not be induced to undertake the expense and embarrassment of canvassing a whole county, most of whose voters are strangers to him. The other advantage would be that the house whose members are elected by districts, would be composed of men placed there by a majority of the voters, who know them more or less intimately and who trust them.

Under our present system in counties as large in extent as some eastern states, a man who may not have much standing in his immediate neighborhood presents himself for nomination and election. A majority of the voters of his own party do not know him and as a majority know none of the other candidates for nomination, they vote according to the impressions that happen to be made upon them during the primary campaign. The primary becomes a more or less accidental proceeding and the legislative ticket is made up of unknowns—frequently nobodies.

Then comes the general election. We then have two tickets—each composed of candidates unknown to a majority of the voters, who, being unable to vote on the merits of the candidates, though they would like to do so, vote the straight party ticket. The district plan would give us a higher grade of men, with respect to both honesty and ability.

Another feature of the amendment is the four year term, by which valuable time would be saved. A considerable part of the session of the legislature is spent in organization, and a great deal more is spent by the members familiarizing themselves with the affairs of the state of which, at the beginning, a majority of them, we have observed, preserve their ignorance intact and virginal throughout their terms of service. But some of them, however dense, learn something in the course of a session and would thus be more valuable at the end of two years, than at the beginning.

Another feature of the amendment which will commend itself as an economical one, is the proposed fixed salary of 400 per annum in lieu of the present per diem of \$7. That would be \$800 for a period corresponding to the biennium for which members are now elected. Both the first and the second state legislatures, by means of extraordinary sessions, each cost the state something more than \$800 a member. A large majority of the members of the Arizona legislatures never received as much as \$7 a day for any other service; they have been incapable of earning it, and the efforts of many of them to continue it as long as possible have been very palpable in their dilatory proceedings near the end of the regular session to force an extraordinary session.

The growing tendency is to get away from the per diem system. Eighteen of the states, and the more advanced ones, now pay their legislators by the term or the session. Of the per diem states and territories, Arizona ranks third, with Alaska \$15 and Montana \$8. The salary per annum or by the term in the eighteen states ranges from \$200 per term to \$1500 per annum. The average is in the neighborhood of \$400 per annum. The

four year term is coming into favor. It already prevails as to our senate, in thirty-three states, and as to the lower house, in three states.

Altogether, the proposed amendment is in the direction of progress, economy and efficiency as proved by the experience of the foremost states of the union. Our own experience with legislatures would warrant us in adopting even an untried plan in the hope of securing a legislature "different" from any we have had, but the proposed plan is not an untried plan.—The Arizona Republican.

SUMMER DROWNINGS

It is natural in hot weather to seek relief by plunging into a cold bath, or the cold water of a stream, lake or sea beach. But medical authorities point out that the practice is not without its dangers.

Many of the drownings reported in such numbers throughout the summer are caused by heart failure due to the sudden shock of the warm body, weakened by sultry heat, coming into sudden contact with the chill water. Many other cases are due to cramps, resulting from the same cause. And death or serious injury has often been known to occur from merely plunging into a bath tub filled with very cold water, or turning on a cold shower when the body is glowing and physical resistance is at a low ebb.

The value of the shock incident to a morning plunge, in the tub or anywhere else, has been exaggerated. Even when the weather and the plunger's health are both normal, the effects may be bad. In the summer particularly it is wise to avoid extremely cold water, or at least to cool off the body gradually so as to accustom it to the low temperature without shock.

Most swimmers consider a sudden plunge or dive the only legitimate way to enter the water. It may be less heroic to wade in slowly, and wet oneself gradually, but it is far more sensible. And it is likewise sensible to leave the water just as soon as one begins to feel chilled. If blue fingernails and chattering teeth were regarded in juvenile circles as evidence of folly—which they are—rather than heroic endurance, there would be fewer drownings.

ONE CENT POSTAGE

The possibility of one-cent letter postage is once more brought forward, as it has been with considerable regularity for many years. In an address to the National Association of Postmasters, Attorney General Burleson suggested that initial steps might be taken next year toward reducing first-class postage. It might be accomplished without loss, he said, if second-class mail rates were increased and extravagance in rural delivery were eliminated.

There should be no haste in adopting such an innovation. It remains to be proved that one-cent letter postage is really desirable. Most persons will doubtless agree, off-hand, that they would like to send letters for a cent. But the amount that most persons spend on letters in the course of a year really doesn't amount to much. It isn't likely that personal correspondence would be greatly stimulated by such a reduction. And if the losses thus entailed on the postoffice department are to be made up by raising second-class postage, the little that the average family saves on cheaper letter rates may be more than wiped out by the higher price they will have to pay for newspapers and magazines. Higher postage on such "second-class matter" will, of course, have to be made up in most cases by adding it to the subscription rates. There may be no less disadvantage resulting from curtailment of rural delivery to help make up the deficit.

The chief demand for one-cent postage comes from mail-order houses and other business firms issuing great quantities of advertising matter through the mails. It would, of course, facilitate the reaching of consumers directly through circular letters, at small expense. And here is a certain value in that to the public as well as the business firms interested. It is to be feared, however, that the enormous quantity of advertising matter that would deluge the mails under a one-cent postage plan would defeat its own purpose. The householder, swamped by circular letters, might stop paying any attention to them. Thus there would be small gain for anybody concerned.

KAISER AGAIN THE HYPHEN

Reputation of the "hyphen" has become almost universal. And now even the Kaiser has got into the game. Alfred K. Nippert of Cincinnati, who visited Germany recently, on a mission connected with Polish relief, and had a long interview with Emperor William, reports him as saying:

"There are Americans and Germans, and the two are separate and distinct. I wish every German to be heart and soul a German, just as you desire every American to be completely an American." There is no more reason for the term "German-American," he suggested, than for the term "Allied-American."

It really isn't the first time the Kaiser has expressed himself in this fashion. A distinguished American who visited him shortly before the war was bluntly rebuked for using hyphenated terminology. "Germans I know," said the Kaiser, "and Americans I know, but what are German-Americans?"

And now that the verdict is unanimous, we may as well drop the subject.

Wouldn't it be a joke on Uncle Sam if, just when he got the huge fleet built, the big powers should agree to disarm?

The Army

(Special to The Review)

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Army Orders:
Following officers medical reserve corps to Fort Sam Houston report Southern Department: First Lieut. Steven T. Harris, Sam'l T. Millard, James A. Mattison, Arthur Midgley, Harry C. W. Scutts, Charles Ford, Frederick C. Esselbrugge, Walter F. Vonzelinski, Hillel Unterberg, Thomas C. Paulsen.

Following officers relieved from assignment to regiments indicated and will remain on duty with the regiment with which he is now serving: Capt. Geo. B. Pritchard, Jr., 15th Cavalry, Guy Cushman, 15th Cavalry, Aubrey Lippincott, 4th Cavalry, Selwyn D. Smith, 16th Cavalry, Theodore B. Taylor, 4th Cavalry, First Lieut. Wm. H. W. West, Jr., 4th Cavalry, Second Lieut. Thorne Duell, Jr., 4th Cavalry, John E. Lewis, 9th Cavalry, Jerome W. Howe, 15th Cavalry, Capt. Elliott Capiro, 2nd Infantry, Major Henry L. Kinnison, quartermaster corps to 34th Infantry.

Resignation Second Lieut. William F. Parks, 2nd Infantry, N. G., accepted. Capt. Benjamin T. Simmons, Infantry to Douglas, Ariz., report 35th Infantry, Capt. Chauncey B. Humphreys, 16th Infantry, report board at Washington examination for transfer to field artillery.

First Lieut. Seth W. Cook, 11th Cavalry to Fort Sam Houston, examination for detail aviation section. Second Lieut. James R. Fonte, 7th Infantry to Fort Sam Houston, examination for detail aviation section. Capt. J. S. Parker, 4th Cavalry report board Eagle Pass examination for transfer to field artillery.

First Lieut. Francis E. Prestly, medical reserve corps, to Fort Sam Houston.

First Lieut. Henry C. Coe, medical service corps to Plattsburg, N. Y.

First Lieut. Harry Q. Fletcher, medical reserve corps, to Fort Oglethorpe. First Lieut. Geo. C. Dunham, medical reserve corps to Fort Myer.

Second Lieut. Paul R. Davidson, 2nd Cavalry, report board at Eagle Pass examination for transfer to field artillery.

Resignation Capt. George W. Gilmore, 2nd Infantry Alabama N. G. accepted.

Capt. S. J. Bayard Schindler, Infantry to 15th Infantry, Capt. Harry B. Jordan and Gilbert H. Stewari ordnance department, detailed as majors in ordnance department.

First Lieut. Guy E. Manning, retired detailed as acting quartermaster Columbus barracks.

Resignation Capt. Lucius B. Barton 1st Connecticut Infantry, accepted. Resignation First Lieut. William H. Kilcrease, 2nd Infantry, Alabama N. G. accepted.

Second Lieut. William W. Dempsey Infantry, report board Ft. Myer examination for transfer to cavalry.

Capt. John B. W. Corry, 1st to 9th Field Artillery.

Resignation Chaplain C. A. Beard, Tennessee N. G., accepted.

Leaves—Col. David Brainerd, Q. M. corps, one month, ten days; Second Lieut. Benjamin C. Lockwood, Jr., 22nd Infantry, one month; Capt. O. H. Hope, coast artillery, 16 days; Capt. William F. Hulse, coast artillery six days; Maj. George T. Patterson, coast artillery, two months; First Lieut. Beverly C. Dunn, engineers, two months.

DETECTIVE BURNS IS HELD FOR WIRE TAPPING

NEW YORK, July 27.—William J. Burns, the detective, and Martin Egan, publicity representative of J. P. Morgan and Company, were charged with misdemeanor and each held in \$100 bail today as a result of their alleged activity in the recent wire tapping disclosures.

J. P. Morgan and Company, who are financial representatives for the French and British governments in this country, had complained that documents regarding war munitions deals had been stolen from their offices and Egan engaged Burns to trace the alleged theft. They claim their search pointed to men who had been in the offices of Fred and John Seymour, lawyers. The Seymours' telephone wire then was tapped. Burns and Egan were cited to appear in court next Tuesday.

Central Theatre

LOWELL

Big Musical Show 16 People

Scored a big hit last night

ADMISSION 15c & 25c

A HUSKY HELPER ARRIVES



NEW LORDSBURG MINE OPENING UP

Men Here to let Contract for 500 Foot Shaft on New Octo Property

O. H. Reinhold, independent candidate for Congress from the Eleventh district in California, arrived in Bisbee from San Diego, yesterday, accompanied by E. K. Davis, to let a contract for a five-hundred foot three compartment shaft on the Octo Mining company property at Lordsburg, New Mexico.

The Octo company, for which Reinhold is consulting engineer, is planning extensive development work on its property which adjoins the "High-five" mine, now taking out \$100,000 worth of ore a month. It is incorporated for \$500,000 with par value of one dollar a share. In addition to copper, the property is believed to run well in silver and gold, although only surface work has yet been done upon it.

Reinhold is a classmate of E. E. White, assistant superintendent of the C. & A. and of Franklin Smith, of the engineering firm of Smith and Zeisner, of this city. The three attended the Minnesota university school of mines together. Since graduation Reinhold has done a great deal of work for the government, particularly in the Philippines. He will be in Bisbee the rest of the week.

BANKER HAS NARROW ESCAPE.

Mr. Jack Lyons, banker of Lowell, reports a thrilling experience of lightning striking the flag pole on the Bank of Lowell Wednesday. Mr. Lyons says that it is hard enough to get by all the things a man has to contend with in daily life without having the elements from above aiming at one.

MINERS AND MERCHANTS BANK

Is Your Business Expanding

This is a question which a business man does well to ask himself. By applying more energy, system and economy, the good results are sure to be noticeable. You will find the Miners & Merchants Bank a desirable depository for your working capital.

DEPOSITS OVER A MILLION AND A HALF DOLLARS

MONEY MATTERS

We invite you to confer with any of our Officers whenever we can be of service to you in any matter pertaining to your financial affairs. Call in—and meet our Officers. Bank with us.

THE BANK OF BISBEE

BISBEE, ARIZONA.



With Money

That's the way wealth has been gained ever since the world started.

Every dollar you deposit at Our Savings Department is making money for you with the four per cent interest which this bank allows.

Get your savings account started and MAKE IT GROW!

Citizens Bank & Trust Company

Main Street
Will E. McKee, President
C. A. McDonald, Cashier.

THE DAILY REVIEW WANT ADS BRING RESULTS